

SOUTH SUDAN – CRISIS

FACT SHEET #54, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

SEPTEMBER 19, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1,315,600

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in South Sudan since December 15

(Includes approximately 6,700 displaced persons in Abyei Area)

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – September 11, 2014

96,900

Total Number of Individuals Seeking Refuge at U.N. Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Compounds

UNMISS – September 18, 2014

1,218,700

Total Number of Individuals Displaced in Other Areas of South Sudan

UNMISS – September 18, 2014; OCHA – September 11, 2014

453,500*

Refugees from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries since December 15

**Including an unconfirmed number of refugees, returnees, and nomads who have fled to Sudan*

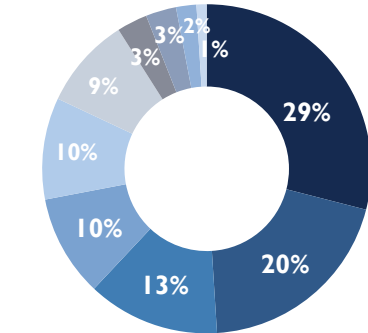
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – September 2014

243,200

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan

UNHCR – September 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



■ Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene
■ Logistics & Relief Supplies
■ Health
■ Multi-Sector Rapid Response Fund
■ Agriculture & Food Security
■ Nutrition
■ Protection
■ Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
■ Economic Recovery and Market Systems
■ Shelter & Settlements

USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



■ U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
■ Local and Regional Food Procurement
■ Other

HIGHLIGHTS

- Efforts to improve living conditions continue at the UNMISS protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu town, Unity State
- Health actors are responding to an increase in the number of reported cases of kala-azar disease in endemic areas of the country

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SOUTH SUDAN TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$110,000,000
USAID/FFP ²	\$327,400,000
USAID/AFR ³	\$14,200,000
State/PRM ⁴	\$122,512,490

\$574,112,490

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN

\$636,368,551

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS—INCLUDES FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Humanitarian agencies continue to respond to difficult living conditions at the UNMISS PoC site in Bentiu, where approximately 47,200 displaced persons are seeking shelter. Relief actors are preparing additional drainage infrastructure, improving sanitation facilities, and deploying further water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) staff, the U.N. reports.
- As seasonal heavy rains affect living conditions for displaced populations, relief agencies are responding to several health-related concerns, including increased incidences of water-borne diseases and an increase in cases of kala-azar disease. The increase in kala-azar cases demonstrates the threat conflict poses to the well-being of displaced populations, who often experience decreased immunity to diseases due to limited access to health care facilities and increased levels of malnutrition, the U.N. reports.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ USAID's Bureau for Africa (USAID/AFR)

⁴ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

- Fighting and food insecurity in South Sudan since December 15, 2013, have displaced nearly 1.8 million people, according to the U.N. Of the total, more than 1.3 million people are internally displaced and approximately 453,500 people have sought refuge in neighboring countries.
 - The security situation remains tense in conflict-affected areas, with reports of gunfire and conflict in Renk town, Upper Nile State, in recent weeks. Security concerns in and around Bentiu resulted in the suspension of fixed-wing aircraft flights to the Rubkona airstrip, delaying delivery of humanitarian supplies, according to the U.N.
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HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

- Improving living conditions at the UNMISS PoC site in Bentiu remains a priority concern for the humanitarian community in South Sudan. Persistent heavy rains and subsequent flooding continue to worsen already poor WASH conditions, increasing the risk for the spread of cholera despite a nationwide decline in numbers of new cases, the U.N. reports.
 - In response, relief agencies and UNMISS are focusing efforts on excavating new drainage systems to continue reducing the level of standing water at the Bentiu PoC site, as well as improving WASH facilities to help prevent the spread of disease and increase access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities. Humanitarian organizations plan to surge two additional WASH teams to the site to address sanitation needs. As of September 7, relief actors—including USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM)—had constructed approximately 3,000 meters of new drainage infrastructure at the PoC site, slightly reducing the level of standing water in the area.
 - Through the USAID/OFDA-funded Rapid Response Fund (RRF), IOM is also purchasing a third excavator for use at the Bentiu PoC site. The additional excavator will expedite relief agencies' efforts to complete drainage and waste management projects at the site.
 - In addition, a new IOM-constructed and -managed emergency health care clinic is operational and conducting more than 600 health consultations per week, IOM reports. Heavy rains since June flooded health care facilities, reducing IDP access to maternal and infant health care. The new clinic has increased access to primary health care and reproductive services, particularly for IDPs unable to reach the main hospital in the site due to the flooding.
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AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- Markets in conflict-affected areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states have remained severely disrupted since conflict erupted in December 2013, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). While the decreasing intensity of fighting in recent months has enabled some markets to resume or increase activity, food in functioning markets is scarce and prices are high—up to four times prices during the same time period in 2013 in some areas. The increased prices were detrimental during the May-to-August lean season, when many households typically rely on market purchases. The persistent obstacles for households to meet basic food needs highlight the critical need for continued food and nutrition assistance for conflict-affected populations.
 - In addition, heavy rains and resultant flooding in some parts of the country are jeopardizing crop yields, FEWS NET reports. In eastern areas of Upper Nile, seasonal heavy rainfall has damaged crops and displaced households. In Kapoeta North and Kapoeta South counties, Eastern Equatoria State, persistent heavy rains have negatively affected planted sorghum—one of the dominant staple crops in South Sudan. In Aweril County, Lakes State, above-average rains have flooded cropped areas. Additionally, in Duk Padiet payam, Duk County, Jonglei, flooding due to high water levels on the White Nile River is likely to affect crop performance. Additional rains and flooding, along with ongoing conflict, have the potential to negatively impact food security by reducing crop production.
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CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- Relief agencies continue efforts to improve living conditions at PoC and IDP sites across the country. Relocation of IDPs to improved PoC sites in Juba town, Central Equatoria State, and Malakal town, Upper Nile, continue. More

than 13,000 IDPs had relocated to a new area of the PoC site in Malakal as of September 11, and nearly 9,200 IDPs had moved from Juba's Tomping PoC site to the new PoC 3 site at U.N. House as of September 17, IOM and the U.N. report. Site preparation at a new PoC site in Bor town, Jonglei, continues; however, relocation has been postponed until fencing is finalized.

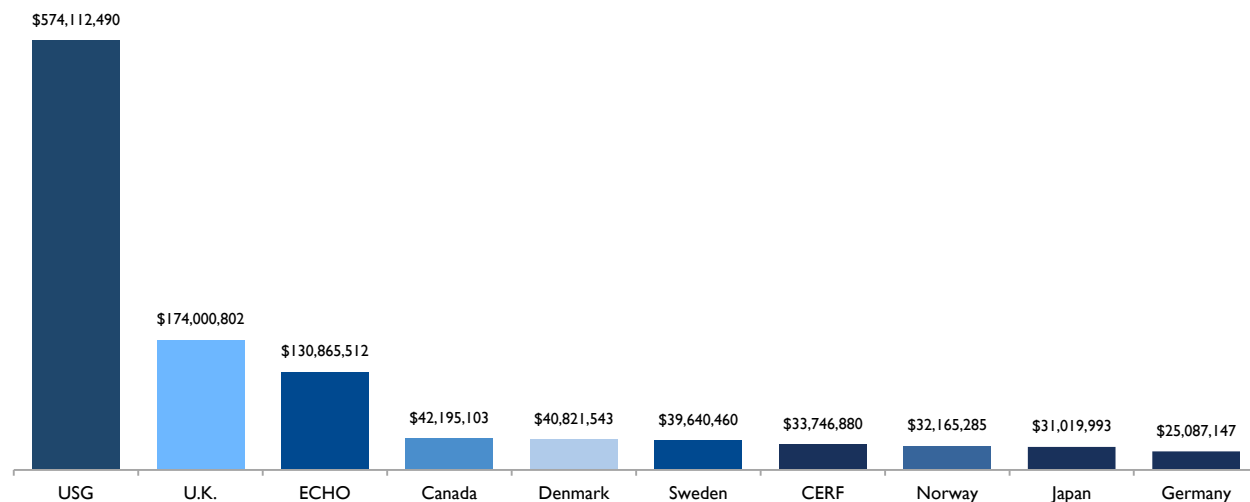
HEALTH AND WASH

- Relief agencies are responding to an increase in the number of confirmed or suspected cases of kala-azar, a parasitic disease that is caused by sand fly bites and also known as visceral leishmaniasis. A kala-azar outbreak has been ongoing in South Sudan since 2009, but health actors have reported nearly 4,100 cases, including 125 deaths, since January, with a significant increase in cases in recent weeks compared to the same time period in 2013, according to the U.N. and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) Ministry of Health (MoH). Relief agencies estimate that an additional 5,000 new cases could be diagnosed in the September-to-December high season. Kala-azar is endemic in four states in South Sudan—Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile. Approximately 50 percent of recent cases have been centered in Lankien town, Jonglei, according to reporting from health actors.
 - In response, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is treating kala-azar cases at an MSF health care facility in Lankien. In addition, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) is supporting response efforts by providing case management supplies to health actors in endemic areas. The GoRSS MoH and the U.N. recommend additional response activities, including enhanced surveillance to diagnose and treat new cases, increased stockpiles of diagnostic kits and case management supplies in endemic states, and communication campaigns on kala-azar prevention and control.
 - Although cholera transmission continues to decline, relief agencies continue WASH interventions to mitigate and treat cholera cases in South Sudan, where health actors had identified approximately 6,100 confirmed or suspected cholera cases—including 139 deaths—between April 23 and September 14, according to the GoRSS MoH and the U.N. Joint response efforts by the GoRSS MoH and relief agencies contributed to a reduction in cases in Lobonok payam, Juba County, following an increase in reported cases in late August. In Juba town, health actors recently conducted house-to-house hygiene promotion and hand washing awareness campaigns for nearly 300 households and distributed approximately 750 water containers. In Upper Nile, relief agencies distributed hygiene supplies and water containers at the Malakal PoC site and in Wau Shilluk and Melut towns. WASH interventions also continued in Eastern Equatoria, including in Budi, Ikotos, Lafon/Lopa, Magwi, and Torit counties.
 - Despite security concerns, relief organizations continue an integrated vaccination campaign targeting approximately 1.8 million children in conflict-affected areas of Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, according to the U.N. As of September 6, health actors had vaccinated nearly 116,200 children under the age of 15 against measles and an estimated 124,600 children against polio. Health actors also distributed Vitamin A supplements to approximately 34,700 children and deworming medication to nearly 12,200 children.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- To date, international donors have provided more than \$963 million—approximately 53.5 percent of the \$1.8 billion total requested funding—to support humanitarian activities through the revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan. At a May 19–20 conference in Oslo, Norway, donor countries pledged more than \$600 million in new funding for humanitarian response efforts in South Sudan and neighboring countries. As of September 19, donors had committed 78 percent of the Oslo pledges.
- The Government of Norway donated approximately \$10 million to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on September 11 to support emergency livelihoods efforts in South Sudan. The funding will enable FAO to distribute emergency livelihood kits—including fishing tools, livestock health supplies, and seeds—to an estimated 50,000 vulnerable households, the U.N. reports. In addition, FAO will use the funds to distribute fuel-efficient stoves, which protect women from the risks associated with collecting firewood in conflict-affected areas.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 19, 2014. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and based on international commitments during the 2014 calendar year. U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2014 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2013.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of north-south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan.
- The GoRSS declared independence on July 9, 2011, after a January 9, 2011, referendum on self-determination stipulated in the CPA. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba, the capital city of South Sudan.
- Insecurity, landmines, and limited transportation and communication infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across South Sudan, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need, particularly in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile.
- On October 24, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Susan D. Page re-declared a disaster in South Sudan due to the ongoing complex emergency caused by population displacement, returnee inflows from Sudan, continued armed conflict, and perennial environmental shocks—including flooding—that compound humanitarian needs.
- On December 15, clashes erupted in the capital city, Juba, between factions within the GoRSS and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict with Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states representing the primary areas of fighting and displacement. Due to the unrest, the U.S. Embassy in Juba initially ordered the departure of non-emergency USG personnel from South Sudan. On December 20, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), now based in Juba, to lead the USG response to the developing crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/US)	Nutrition	Abyei Area, Countrywide	\$1,205,012
AAH/US	WASH	Northern Bahr el Ghazal State	\$4,000,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes	\$3,250,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Protection	Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap State	\$1,458,595
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Jonglei	\$3,586,439
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,618,893
Concern	Nutrition	Unity	\$721,848
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Fleet Forum	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$72,311
Food for the Hungry (FH)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,535,793
GOAL	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$5,016,057
IMA World Health	Health	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,638,258
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes	\$2,702,935
IOM	RRF	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
IOM	WASH	Unity	\$2,143,777
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$1,637,966
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,285,477
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection, WASH	Unity	\$2,747,255
Medair	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide, Upper Nile	\$4,810,889
Mentor	Health	Abyei Area, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap	\$2,979,450
Mercy Corps	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Abyei Area, Unity	\$3,936,987
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Upper Nile	\$2,986,516
Samaritan's Purse	WASH	Unity	\$3,417,140
Solidarités	WASH	Central Equatoria, Upper Nile	\$775,000
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
USAID/OFDA Commodity Airlifts	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$828,787
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,700,000
U.N. World Food Program (WFP)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$11,800,000
U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Nutrition	Unity	\$1,025,881
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Upper Nile	\$3,101,949

Program Support	\$1,516,785
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$110,000,000

USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	46,363 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$322,400,000
UNICEF	590 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$327,400,000

USAID/AFR			
Planned activities	Education, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,200,000
TOTAL USAID/AFR ASSISTANCE			\$14,200,000

STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$31,900,000
IMC	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Mentor	Health	Upper Nile	\$309,538
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$86,500,000
U.N. Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Infrastructure	Unity	\$1,502,952
World Vision	Multi-Sector Assistance	Western Equatoria	\$800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$122,512,490
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH SUDAN IN FY 2014			\$574,112,490

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 19.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>